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honor. «Princes of Arabia and Egypt are also said to be candidates, but if they are they are not openly supported by the British.

The Caliphs, despite the fact that their office is religious and spiritual in nature, have not always led a life of sacred security. Of the ninety men who have held the title, thirty-five have been deprived of it; some have been merely deposed, others deposed and blinded, others deposed and then murdered, and fourteen were just murdered.

According to Islamic tradition there can be only one Caliph at a time. A man who attempts to take the title of Caliph is a rebel and a usurper. There is no punishment for him but death. As MOHAMMED VI. was not deposed from the Caliphate but only from the Sultanate, and as he has not abdicated, he must be still Caliph, as he contends he is. Is he or ABDEL MEJID be the victim of this ancient tradition? Little wonder both men are securely guarded by their protectors.

If Einstein Were Wrong.

Members of the Crocker eclipse expedition, which went to Australia to test the validity of the Einstein theory, report that the solar photographs were made under apparently perfect conditions. After a few months of measurement and calculation we shall know whether, as EINSTEIN insists, a straight line from a star is sometimes crooked; whether its light bends around the sun on the way to earth.

Great theories, even when propounded by the most erudite scientists, are called upon to make good. Centuries after the Copernican theory of the rotation of the earth was accepted as a fact the French scientist FOUCAULT made a practical demonstration of its truth by hanging a bob from the roof of the Pantheon by a wire 200 feet long and letting it swing like a pendulum. The point of the bob, touching a platform covered with fine sand, never made the same trip twice, but deviated each time the same distance to the right—just as it would have deviated to the left if the experiment had been tried in the southern hemisphere. The earth did spin as well as move.

Suppose the results of the Australian photographs should prove beyond doubt that EINSTEIN was wrong; that light does not bend in passing through the heavenly meadows and that things mathematical are just as they seem? Would the human race be downcast at the overthrow of a theory which has been described as being as important as Newton's? Alas for popular science, no! The man in the subway would remark that he never took much stock in EINSTEIN anyway. He would proceed to the consideration of the greater problems of the world. Are overcoats going up on account of the wool tariff? Would EDDIE COLLINS help the Yankees? Is the latest motion picture worth seeing?

The theory of relativity is perfectly good when you apply it to the human mind. The little things of life, being nearer, seem immensely bigger than the huge, distant and abstract problems. Squaring the circle is a trifle beside the problem of squaring yourself with the home circle.

Tolls at Panama.

Traffic through the Panama Canal steadily grows. During the war the increase was small but sustained. Since the war the tolls have mounted rapidly. In October of this year they amounted to \$1,255,520. In the same month of 1914 they were \$381,291, and they increased slowly each year until in October, 1918, they reached \$551,655.

The tolls for October, 1919, were \$110,000 more than for the same month in the previous year. In October, 1920, their total was \$911,825, a gain of \$250,000 over 1919. In October of last year the tolls amounted to \$1,047,935, and last month's figures show an increase of more than \$200,000 over that total.

An important factor in producing these toll increases has been high railroad rates. They have forced many shippers to prefer the water route to the rail route. Recently a full cargo of wheat for Algiers for the west coast of the United States passed through the canal, and refrigerating ships laden with fruit and bound for Europe as well as for Atlantic ports of the United States now pass through it regularly.

New England's Handicaps.

Certain handicaps from which New England industries are suffering were discussed recently at meetings of the local Joint Railroad Committee in Worcester and Springfield, Massachusetts. One of the speakers was the representative of a large manufacturing concern which during the war installed an extensive plant in Massachusetts.

The plain implication from his address was that operation of this plant may be discontinued. The advantages New England once offered to manufacturers, he said, no longer exist. An abundant supply of skilled labor was among these advantages, but the special skill of the New England mechanic has disappeared. Labor is no better there than elsewhere. In the opinion of the speaker high skill in labor is no longer obtainable anywhere.

The tendency of late years has not been toward stimulating individual ambition to excel but rather toward establishing a dead level of standardized mediocrity. From this New England has suffered perhaps more than the rest of the country, for it thus lost its former skilled labor supremacy.

New England has been further un-

fortunate in being the field of operations of radical labor union politicians, with well organized forces back of them. The recent textile strike is a case in point. After enormous losses on both sides the strike ended in a labor union victory. Its ultimate effect in accelerating the movement of New England cotton factories toward Southern cotton fields is yet to be measured. That it may be listed among New England's industrial disintegrating forces is hardly to be doubted whatever degree of importance may be attributed to it.

New England labors under serious basic disadvantages. It needs more raw materials. Some of its markets are far away. Even a large proportion of its food supply comes from beyond its borders. With freight service in its present unsatisfactory condition these are handicaps.

But formidable difficulties never have obstructed and presumably never will obstruct New England's progress. The physical energy, the robust intellectual vigor, the resolute determination of purpose of its citizens are not extinct. On the contrary, they are very much alive and before New England is industrially marooned they will be heard from.

The New Reno Objects.

The American passion for Paris divorces is threatened with a dash of cold water. The courts over there do not relish having the French capital used as a new Reno. The lawgivers talk of making six months' residence a necessary preliminary to divorce and the still more painful suggestion is made that no application for divorce shall be considered unless the applicant has paid half a year's income tax and a special divorce assessment.

The French idea is to be applauded. Divorce proceedings should be restricted to the country of the parties concerned. If Americans find divorce easy in France they may find it still easier in other foreign countries. A contract made in the United States should be dissolved only in the United States unless the parties to the contract have become citizens of some other country.

The United States does not enjoy seeing its nationals run across the sea to break marriage bonds which possibly could not be broken here. France does not enjoy being the refuge of temperamental persons who wed in haste and repent even more rapidly.

Cuno, a Strong Man.

WILLIAM CUNO, the new German Chancellor who has formed a Ministry partially on the lines of HUGO STINNES' policy, is of marked ability as a great organization builder and administrator. Deeply versed in domestic affairs, he is broad visioned as to international affairs and popular on both sides of the Atlantic.

This is the timber out of which it should be possible to make a successful Prime Minister for Germany if it were in the cards for anybody to be a successful Prime Minister of that country in the situation which confronts it. But aside from the economic and financial conditions which make the life of any German Ministry a hazard no insurance company would underwrite, the United Socialists have refused to take part in the formation of the new Government.

The United Socialists are so powerful an influence in the nation and so uncompromising a force in the Reichstag that it is a question whether the new Chancellor can get his new Government well under way without their support before it runs on the political rocks. And yet if there is one man who ought to be able to grapple hopefully with the very problem the United Socialists have been demanding should be solved before all others it is CUNO. This is the problem of stabilizing the mark.

Nobody can stabilize the mark without help from beyond as well as within Germany. Cuno, with his valuable international relationships and fine world standing, might be able to get the necessary outside help if he could command the cooperation of dominating political forces in Germany, although even at that it would be no easy thing to do. If he cannot get the support at home that is essential to the assistance he seeks abroad his Government must fall.

Perfection in Strawberries.

The precious strawberry, as a thing of inimitable flavor, has been marked again for new confirmation of the high regard in which we hold it. A Michigan company of fruit growers has paid \$50,000 for a single strawberry plant, to be known as the Rock-hill, in honor of its breeder, HAZARD ROCKHILL, of Conrad, Iowa. The variety is distinguished by unusual fruitfulness. It bears in early summer and again later in the season, producing continuously until frost comes.

When man first tasted the strawberry he probably would have thought it silly to imagine that he could ever improve upon such a fine piece of nature's work. Yet new varieties of this plant are constantly being sought. There are as many as 1,000 now in the United States, chiefly the result of hybrid breeding, but the search for the ultimate in flavor, in bearing quality, in hardiness goes on.

We are a nation of strawberry eaters. Last season 18,000 carloads went over the rail lines to the great centers of distribution. It is estimated that more strawberries are shipped into New York in a single day of the busy season than appeared in the city's markets up to 1840.

Perhaps LUTHER BURBANK, the Ed-

ison of horticulture, will turn his painstaking industry some day to the production of a superstrawberry. At 73 he is still experimenting tirelessly, widening the usefulness and increasing the beauty of growing things.

The strawberry so far has not had his particular attention, although he has done some of his best work with blackberries and raspberries. That may be because these two berries are more widely grown on the Pacific coast than the strawberry. At any rate, Mr. ROCKHILL of Iowa may have placed us another notch nearer that piece of shortage which a man might eat and be content to die.

Hoppe's Double Triumph.

When WILLIAM F. HOPPE defeated YOUNG JAKE SCHAEFER on Tuesday night he scored two successes of conspicuous significance—one over his arch rival, the other over a physical rebellion within himself. In the last two years HOPPE has been suffering from a peculiar nervous ailment which at times gives to his play an appearance of indecision. He finds that after he has planned his shot and determined upon the mode of execution he frequently is unable to "let go." There is a lack of coordination between nerve and muscle.

HOPPE's success against SCHAEFER was a triumph of mind over matter and furnished his return to the championship to a luster attained by no accomplishment in the billiard world since FRANK IVES, in spite of his gradual capitulation to lung disease, rose to the zenith with his cue.

Only a few years ago WILLIE HOPPE, who as a youngster in knickerbockers had grasped the intricate theories of angles and execution on the old billiard table in his father's barber shop at Newburgh, New York, was hailed as the Boy Wonder. To-day, at 36, WILLIAM F. HOPPE is the patriarch of the billiard world, the lone survivor of the old school which he won the world's championship in Paris at the age of 19; GEORGE SUTTON and GEORGE SLOSSON.

These veterans had come in the wake of IVES and JAKE SCHAEFER—he whom they called the Wizard and whose son succumbed to the prowess of HOPPE on Tuesday. HOPPE stands as the champion of versatility and brilliancy against the new school of the line nurse and the so-called "poke" shot. Skill in billiards is advancing with progress in construction of the cushion. Those who like the game hope that this skill will not reach a point where individuality in method and style will disappear.

New Gallery of Native Art.

Getting the man who paints the picture and the man who buys pictures together in a more intimate relation is the practical object of the new gallery in the Grand Central Terminal as well as of various enterprises intended to advance art in the United States and incidentally to improve the material lot of the artist. Several organizations have been formed during recent years to serve this purpose. Evidently their mission has been successful; otherwise the latest and most ambitious movement under the direction of influential patrons in many leading cities of the country would not have been undertaken.

It was the desire to make this habit of buying the works of painters and sculptors familiar and customary here that led to the formation of the new gallery. It will not lack the good wishes of all interested in the advancement of art.

Quite another matter, however, is the artistic indorsement which presence in such a collection would give. There is always the danger that the dominating taste in these enterprises will drift toward the academic. Artists who deserve the support and encouragement of such a society may often be those who depart too far from conventional standards to enjoy its sympathetic recognition. To what degree therefore the Association of Painters, Sculptors and Laymen will settle the rank of an artist is uncertain. On the commercial side, however, there is no question of the good it may accomplish.

Indisposition to tip waiters has grown so strong in Paris that they are demanding a charge of 20 per cent. of the amount of the bill to be added as their share. A charge of 10 per cent. added by the hotels for service emboldened the patrons to resistance against the established tip. Whatever the result of the struggle may be it will be important in its decision of the amount expected.

A counterfeit who has spent thirty-three years in various Federal prisons asks a Chicago judge to send him to Leavenworth because he has never been there. Travel, they say, broadens the mind.

Landscapes.

At morn the river is a mother, who Unto her bosom clasps a dreaming child—

The infant sky. How warmly pink and blue His sunrise-softness shimmers undefined

Against her gray maturity! They rest At peace with time, and one another—

Clutching with timid fingers at her breast, And she at dreams of what he is to be.

Not so at night: A virgin maid, she moves In white and silver, slipping through the trees

To keep a midnight tryst with him she loves; And as he bends above her lips to seize

Love's yielding kiss, where white star ripples start She holds his burning words unto her heart.

HELEN FRASER-BOWEN.

Y. W. C. A. Needs \$300,000.

Its Work Next Year Depends on the Money Raised This Week.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: The present week is budget week for the New York City Young Women's Christian Association. The association wants to raise \$300,000.

An attempt is being made this year to secure pledges for annual contributions with the hope of eventually eliminating the necessity for an annual public appeal for funds. As it is this appeal is really for money which is spent in serving the community rather than in activities for the girls.

The budget for 1923, which includes the executive offices of the board of directors, six branches, four camps, nine residences, one apartment building and three centers, is \$1,746,727. The total income expected is \$1,462,227, of which \$18,500 must be held in reserve to provide for unusual repairs and such expenses, thus leaving an available income of \$1,443,727.

Included in the budgeted available income is income from endowment funds and restricted trusts of various kinds which is indirectly a contribution from the public. With this help the association is \$3 per cent. self-supporting, so that it is only necessary to call upon contributors for 17 per cent. of the total budget for 1923.

The \$300,000 deficit includes such items as \$25,000 for installment payments on mortgages on buildings and \$23,778 interest on mortgages. The assessed valuation of Young Women's Christian Association properties in the city, including all improvements, is \$2,773,500. A definite effort is being made to reduce the mortgage on these with the greatest possible speed.

In case this \$300,000 is not raised by January 1, when the fiscal year of the association begins, the work will be cut in order to meet the budget raised. The policy of the association is that unless the work can be supported by the public to the extent necessary in order to maintain it in its present state the work should cease rather than be done by piling up a huge deficit.

Annual contributions, making it possible to raise the budget deficit by simply mailing out notices that contributions promised are due, would be a great saving of both money and the time of the workers. It is with this in mind that the budget committee will make an effort to secure a large number of annual contributors this year.

All admirers of the artist knew that he was profoundly disturbed by the state of his beloved Poland. He had already made eloquent speeches in her behalf. And then he went home to take up the reins of government and to employ the resources of his powerful and many-sided intellect in the insoluble political problems of storm-tossed Europe.

THANKSGIVING WEEK COMMITTEE. NEW YORK, November 22.

Thanksgiving in 1869.

The Dinner Three Extra Cools Prepared for a New York Family.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: A letter written in 1869 describes a Thanksgiving dinner in that year in a private house in New York. The letter is dated November 21. It is evident that the feast was celebrated on a Thursday earlier than the last in the month. It was a family party, mostly New Englanders, five ladies, five gentlemen and six children, that sat down to the light refreshments hereafter set forth. The writer premises that for the occasion there were "three hired cooks, in addition to the usual number of servants." By the way, to show that the demands of labor are not wholly peculiar to our time, it is recollected that these usual servants refused to stay with this family at a summer boarding place because they were not paid with solid silver forks and spoons.

The results of the combined efforts of culinary skill of this staff were as follows: If ever allowed it might be said that the table groaned:

First Course—Oyster soup—and what oysters prevailed in those days!

Second Course—Roast beef, roast turkey and chicken pie.

The guests after partaking of this slight nourishment were regaled with the third course of roast duck and partridges, supported by salad, jellies and cranberries.

Then came the fourth course, true to the unwavering traditions of the New England Thanksgiving, mince pie, and squash pie, mated by advantageous contrast.

The fifth course was pears, grapes and oranges. After that nuts and almonds.

The sixth course was ice cream and orange ice.

Two kinds of wine and brandy were on the table. Probably vegetables were omitted from the account as unimportant. The writer closes by saying, "It was truly a magnificent dinner." Doubtless the six children reveled in the feast and probably talked about the glories of Thanksgiving till the next one came.

And only forty years have passed since that still war just as we have lived four years since the armistice. They did not have electric lights and automobiles and traffic policemen, but they seem to have had plenty to eat.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., November 22.

A Voice From the Gallery.

Present Conditions Complained Of by a Theatregoer.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: Earl Carroll, who said that he had the fall-off of patronage in the theater galleries was due to the fact that the architects have quit building galleries, but he did not go far enough.

The architects quit building galleries because the patronage has consistently been driven away by "suppressed emotion," "restrained acting," high prices, in some cases, and in others a timid avoidance when she is alone, and poorly fitted programs.

If some of these things are mitigated the managers may succeed in getting back some of the velvet of the house.

BALCONETTE. NEW YORK, November 22.

THE HERALD'S FOOTBALL RECORDS.

Paderewski Returns to Concert Stage

Welcomed by Large Audience at Carnegie Hall and Resumes His Former Sway.

By W. J. HENDERSON.

Ignace Jan Paderewski, the famous pianist, returned to the local concert stage yesterday after an absence of more than five years. He appeared again, as he departed, in a recital in Carnegie Hall. The auditorium was completely filled and the standing room crowded to suffocation. The audience was of the kind always seen at Mr. Paderewski's recitals. It contained famous musicians, eminent patrons of the arts, persons of social distinction, diplomats, financiers and piano students. All listened with rapt attention and applauded with enthusiasm. When the program had been finished there was the usual rush down the aisle toward the stage and the insatiable demand for more and more and still more. The scene has often been described. It will be described many more times, for the spell of Mr. Paderewski's art renewed its magic yesterday and the great pianist resumed his sway.

The chronicler of musical affairs bending to his task in the dawn of the twenty-first century will find in the history of the twentieth no more thrilling story than that of Ignace Jan Paderewski. As a pianist he rose to fame with breathless speed. For a time he bestrode the world of the piano like a colossus. There were some mysterious reasons, the supreme spell of his art, which was his magic tone, was broken and he began to batter the keyboard with ponderous blows.

Witchery in His Farewell. Then came his final appearance in Carnegie Hall on March 31, 1917, when Europe was shaken by the heels of the marching battalions. In that moment of farewell the ancient witchery of his art shone forth once more. He played the Brahms variations on a Handel theme, Beethoven's sonata, opus 27, Schumann's "Carnival," some Chopin numbers and a Liszt rhapsody. The press reviewer said then: "Some of the discoloration which have marked his playing in recent years were in time and at times outlives were his thunderous masses of tone. But his voice was the voice of genius and when the song was free from peculiarities, as it was by far the greater part of the time, it was the song of a master."

All admirers of the artist knew that he was profoundly disturbed by the state of his beloved Poland. He had already made eloquent speeches in her behalf. And then he went home to take up the reins of government and to employ the resources of his powerful and many-sided intellect in the insoluble political problems of storm-tossed Europe. Those who had known him intimately and had opportunity to measure the breadth and depth of his reading and the wholly virile and vigorous quality of his mind were astonished at the distinction accorded him among statesmen.

Could You Return. Could you return who long have wandered far, Who have been distant as the setting sun, Tender as twilight when the day is done, Whose eyes held light more lovely than a star?

If you could, would you haste from where you are To watch the fleeting moments as they run, Until the utmost quest of life is won, Would you, I wonder, cover seam and scal?

With the old love which once was all my joy? I do not know the answer but I know That if you could and would come back again I should forget I ever had a pain, Mine would be happiness without alloy, But do not come if you again must go. ELIZABETH SCOLLARD.

A German Pig.

Its Sale Paid a Mortgage of 12,000 Marks on a Farm.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: Shortly before the German mark had reached its present low exchange value an acquaintance of mine living in Brooklyn received a letter from a relative residing in Germany, in which he told how a mortgage on a farm was wiped out by the sale of one pig.

The present owner of the farm purchased it shortly before the world war started for the sum of 15,000 marks. He paid 3,000 marks on account and gave a mortgage on the farm for the remaining 12,000 marks.

Soon thereafter the world war broke out, and through unforeseen circumstances the purchaser of the farm was unable to pay the mortgage when it became due. As a result of bad conditions continuing for several years after he made his purchase, he had to renew the mortgage from time to time.

In the meantime the German mark began to depreciate in value. A short time ago the purchaser of the farm sold a pig, for which he received 25,000 marks. As he still owed 12,000 marks on the mortgage, he decided he now had ample means to liquidate that indebtedness. He did so. Besides paying off the mortgage of 12,000 marks he has 13,000 marks left.

Of course they are not worth very much in our money, but he certainly got his farm very cheap.

H. R. P. LEHNER. TBAECK, N. J., November 22.

Testing Gatun Lake Spillway

A Record Discharge of Water Successfully Controlled at the Canal.

From the Panama Canal Record. Eight of the four gates of the spillway at Gatun Lake were opened at the same time during experiments conducted at the Panama Canal on October 27. This gave the greatest discharge since the completion of the canal. The discharge was estimated at about 104,000 cubic feet a second. This is equivalent to approximately 775,000 gallons a second, or over 46,000,000 gallons a minute.

In the last eight years six and seven gates have readily taken care of necessary spilling to prevent the surface from rising to a level higher than desired, and it is likely that the necessity for using eight gates or more will be very rare.

The use of eight gates was simply for experimental purposes, as the use of one

THE WEATHER.

For Eastern New York—Partly cloudy to-day; to-morrow fair; no change in temperature; fresh westerly winds.

For New Jersey—Fair to-day and to-morrow; not much change in temperature; moderate westerly winds.

For Northern New England—Partly cloudy to-day; to-morrow fair; no change in temperature; fresh westerly winds.